

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, HOISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINCE SIGISMUND" SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., at Daylight. Capt. D. Lohr (T. 6,000)
KOBH	"COBLENS" About TUESDAY, 13th December. Capt. H. Regeuer (T. 6,750)
NAPLES, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, HAMPTON, ANTWERP	"LUTZOW" WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon. Capt. B. Wilhelm (T. 17,300)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINCE LUDWIG" About WEDNESDAY, 30th November. Capt. F. V. Blaser (T. 18,300)
ROTTERDAM	"BOEMKO" About the End of December. Capt. F. Sembill (T. 5,050)

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

Further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

19th November, 1910.

Intimations.

WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

Without pure blood health is impossible. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. Without pure blood health is impossible. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. Without pure blood health is impossible. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Without pure blood health is impossible. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. Without pure blood health is impossible. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. Without pure blood health is impossible. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

OSWALD & GASUM,

1 A. ... STREET.

UNPACKED Ladies' ... and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES. LACE and FINEST RIBBONS a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Sample on application. Collect Post Orders carefully executed.

HONGKONG, 19th September, 1910.

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

12, HONGKONG STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 19th September, 1910.

GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/2 yds. double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette. Silk Scarves, assorted colours; Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated. Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1911, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum. WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged at a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.25 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE) There will be no rebate to Miscellaneous subscribers as before.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and Watkins.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 "	Width of Entrance 50 "	Width of Entrance 63 "
Water on Blocks 18 "	Water on Blocks 15 "	Water on Blocks 12.5 "

Mooring basins 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, fitted with derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tanks, lighters constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 535, or 175. Customs Branch Office 1392, Takashimacho Office 293, or 2050, Infancho Office 2251.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, part having a depth of 15 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS.

GRAMAPHONES.

AND SEWING MACHINES.

ASpeciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VOUX ROAD

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on P.P.T.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Licensed.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GRAND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMAN'S PATENT'S GENUINE COMPOSITION REINFORCED HAND BRAND, HARTMAN'S GRAY PAINT, DAIKLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORANGE and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN USED POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock. Prices Moderate.

MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by

JA CHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire, at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th December, 1910.

OPIUM IN INDIA.

THE QUESTION OF IMMEDIATE SUPPRESSION.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

A letter has been addressed by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P., to the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, forwarding a copy of a letter, from the Government of India to the Finance Department together with a copy of the resolutions, adopted by the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai last year, and requesting that the Board may be favoured with an expression of the opinion of the Chamber on the points raised in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the letter from the Government of India, with reference to Nos. 2 and 3 of resolutions, viz: (a) The feasibility of enforcing, within a reasonable period, a direct and unqualified prohibition of the practice of opium smoking; and (b) Whether the existing regulations and methods of administration in regard to the traffic in opium are sufficiently restrictive, or whether any modifications are required in the present system of retail vend which would facilitate control of consumption.

OPIUM SMOKING.

The letter explains that the position taken up by the Government from the time of the Opium Commission's Report of 1895 (and somewhat previous to that year) has been that opium-smoking is a demoralizing vice, which should be put down as far as may be possible without actually prohibiting private smoking. It is to be discouraged more than opium-eating, both because it is condemned to a greater extent by Indian public opinion, and also because it leads to persons congregating together for the purpose, and such congregation leads to further demoralization and further spread of the vice. In this view, beginning from the year 1891, Government has imposed successive restrictions, first preventing consumption of opium on licensed premises, then reducing the limit of preparations of opium for smoking that may legally be possessed, then discontinuing the licensing of shops for sale of preparations of opium for smoking, and, lastly, limiting the aggregate amount of opium that may be possessed by persons meeting together for the purpose of smoking. Twice, namely, in 1897 and in 1899, the highest authorities have rejected proposals for legislation to prevent assembling of persons for the purpose of opium-smoking, and have preferred to wait to see whether a decrease in opium-smoking would result from the restrictions imposed. It will be observed that it is now suggested that all opium smoking should be prohibited.

RESTRICTIONS IN FORCE.

As regards the second point, the letter points out that in Bengal the maximum limit of private possession and of retail sale of opium, in each case, fixed at five tolas (except in the district of Sambalpur where the limit is three tolas). A licensed vendor of opium may purchase the drug from the Government treasury or to the extent of one seer from another licensed vendor. The quantity which a licensed druggist may purchase from the Government treasury or from a licensed vendor of opium is in no case to exceed one seer. Since last year, with a view to prevent smuggling into Burma, restrictions have been imposed on the quantity of opium issued from the treasuries to retail vendors in Calcutta and the adjoining districts of the 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly, as well as in certain parts of Bihar, with reference to the estimated local requirements.

Transport of opium from a treasury to a licensed shop, or from one licensed shop to another, requires to be covered by a pass granted by the Collector. Opium is sold from treasuries in one-seer cakes (and in certain districts in half-seer cakes also) on payment of price at the rate fixed for each district. The right of retail vend of opium is disposed of generally by auction every year, subject to fixed upset prices.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Empress Marie of Russia, are living in the utmost retirement and simplicity at their country home, the Villa Hyldre, Denmark, states the Daily Mail of October 15. They are much enjoying the beautiful autumn weather. The one desire of the widowed Queen and Empress is to escape public observation and recognition, and this desire of their Majesties is fully respected. They live as freely and unostentatiously as any private persons. Their Majesties never use the royal carriages and horses, but always drive in an ordinary motor-car supplied by a Copenhagen firm. The chauffeur wears the uniform of the firm, and the royal ladies take no other servant with them. The car is always closed, and the Queen and Empress thus take extended drives along the peaceful Danish country roads without anyone suspecting their presence. Only very seldom do the royal ladies come to Copenhagen. Apart from the Danish Royal Family, only a very few extremely intimate friends are received at the villa.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice-House Street, A QUANTITY OF LINENS, &c.

as follows:—PRINTS, FLANNELLETTES, WHITE LAUNDS, BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS. LACE CURTAINS, FANCY MUSLIN BLOUSES, COMBINATIONS, NIGHT DRESSES, BABIES' FROCKS, &c.; &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Tuesday morning.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

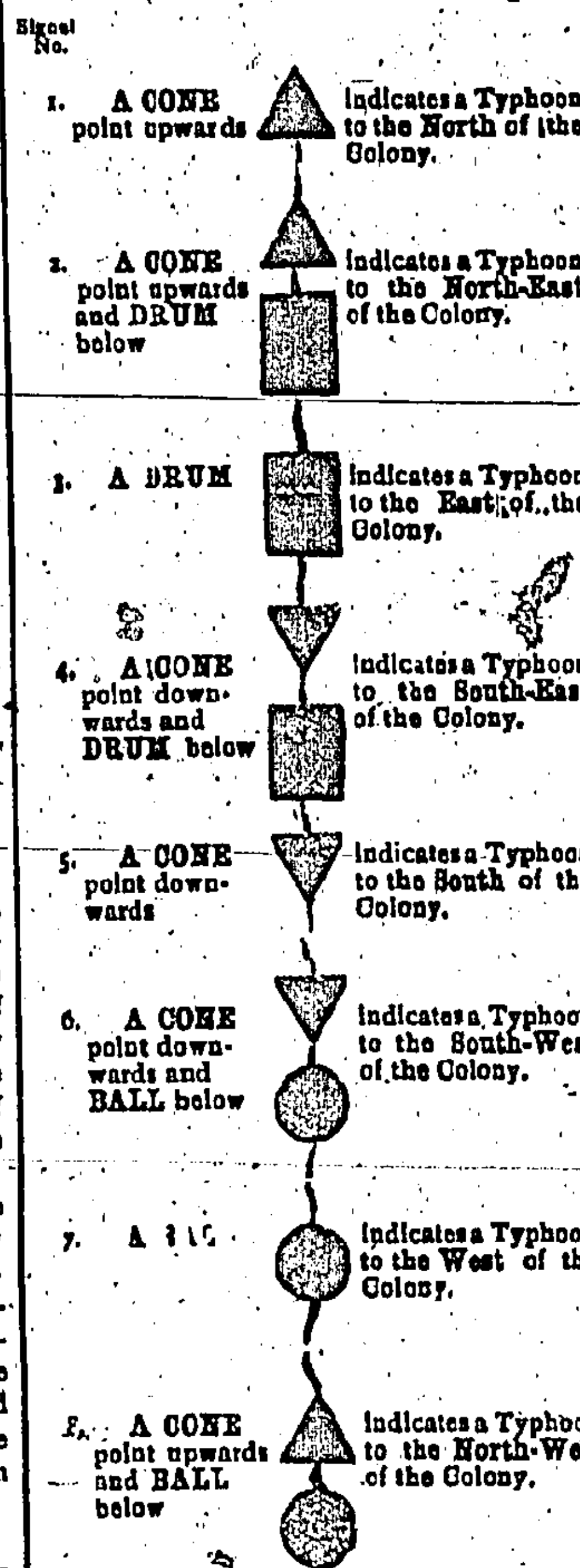
HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water-Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 100 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 100 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock	Aberdeen,
Waglan,	San Ki Wan,
Stanley,	San Kung,
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok,
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

F. G. FERGUSON,

19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

HONGKONG, 19th November, 1910.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

Alexandra

Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW

AUTUMN.

GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES.

COATS...

EVENING

CLOAKS

A

LARGE VARIETY

OF

CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Wm. Powell,

LTD.

Alexandra

Buildings.

Hongkong 17th November, 1910

ASTAIRE LOTTERY SALE.

A STRANGE STORY FROM HOUSE OF LORDS MANUSCRIPTS.

A further volume of the House of Lords manuscripts, covering the period from the death of William III. to the end of the second session of the first Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne, has been published and contains many interesting records of the social and political life of the period. Landlords who are now so anxious to get rid of their estates will be interested in the method adopted by an eighteenth century proprietor for disposing of his estate. It is recorded that William Sydenham, of Winford Egle, county Dorset, appealed against a decision of the Lord Keeper that the estate of Winford Egle should be sold in order to pay D'Oyly Michel and his wife, the defendants, the sum of £12,000. Sydenham, in order to sell his estate, had put it into a lottery, for which there were 200,000 tickets at 5s. each.

FAMILY ARRANGEMENT THAT FAILED.

The ticket which eventually proved to be the winner of the first prize of £600 a year in 1840 or £12,000 in money had been given by Sydenham's daughter to one of their servants, who, the day after the lottery had been drawn, married D'Oyly Michel, Sydenham's agent. It was generally supposed that the Sydenham family had contrived, or at least had intended, that the fortunate ticket should fall into the hands of a confidant in the family, who might be prevailed upon to return the estate upon a small consideration. In this case the appeal at trial to prove that his daughter had, without his knowledge, made a bargain with the servant, and had given the ticket to her upon condition that, if she won the chief prize, she should receive £500 in lieu of the prize. The daughter's evidence was not allowed, however, as being the evidence of an interested party, and the decision against Sydenham was upheld by the House of Lords.

OLD LORDS AND COMMONS QUARREL.

Another case shows the House of Commons taking the rather unusual course of securing a judicial decision of the House of Lords. The litigation, of no great interest in itself, was between Lord Wharfedale and other proprietors in Yorkshire about the ownership of certain lead mines. One of the chief points was as to whether a certain survey could be used by the respondents; the Lords decided it could not. Thereupon the Commons, upon the motion of Mr. Bithurst, held an inquiry into the proceedings of the Lords, and passed two resolutions condemning the action of the House of Lords in considering Lord Wharfedale's appeal, and affirming that the people of England might make such use of the survey in question as they might by law have done before the proceedings of the House of Lords took place. The Lords replied by resolving that the Commons, in condemning a judgment of the House of Lords were acting without precedent, and that they were usurping a jurisdiction to which they had no sort of pretence.

100 MUCH BEER DRINKING.

KAISER TELLS GERMAN STUDENTS THERE MUST BE LESS.

At a banquet at the Palace recently, to which several university students were invited, the Kaiser gave five selected from the number a sound lecture on the dangers of alcohol, and he told them that so much beer-drinking undermined their health, and diminished their usefulness in later life as citizens.

"This excessive beer drinking must stop. I am aware that efforts have been made to diminish the quantity, but efforts must go farther. You should take up outdoor sports as is done in England and America. Field sports and beer drinking do not go together."

"The Kaiser's well-meant advice may have been called forth by the statistics that have been published of the enormous quantities of beer consumed during a beer evening organised the previous night by the university authorities. Although the beer was calculated to last till 1 a.m., there was not a drop to be obtained at midnight. Four thousand gallons were drunk in three hours."

LADY'S GOLF VICTORY.

MISS LEITCH BEATS MR. HILTON.

Miss Cecilia Leitch, the nineteen-year-old golfer from Sillith, Cumberland, gained a most remarkable victory at Sunningdale when she defeated Mr. H. H. Hilton, the ex-open champion, by two holes up and one to play. The match was arranged with a view to comparing the games played by the leading amateurs of both sexes. It was over seventy-two holes, the first thirty-six being played at Walton Heath and the last half at Sunningdale. Mr. Hilton conceding his opponent nine strokes in each round.

As the result of the first half of the match Mr. Hilton gained a lead of one hole. He quite outplayed his opponent in the next half and the match seemed over and done with when at the eighteenth hole he stood "four up."

The more difficult task, however, the better Miss Leitch plays. The odds against her were tremendous. Mr. Hilton won another hole early in the afternoon round, and with only fifteen holes to go stood five up. In spite of this serious position, Miss Leitch was undismayed and played with unflinching confidence. She started to win hole after hole, until at the tenth the match stood all square. Amid a scene of great enthusiasm she took the lead at the eleventh, and playing with all the coolness and determination of a veteran won the match on the seventeenth green.

The task set Miss Leitch was a very difficult one, for Mr. Hilton has won the open championship on two occasions and has twice won the amateur championship. Miss Leitch, who learned her golf on the Sillith course, first came into prominence two years ago, when at the age of seventeen she played her way into the semi-final of the ladies' championship.

ROYAL ROMANCE.

PRINCESS WHO ELOPED WITH LIEUTENANT.

The brief announcement that the Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the title of Prince upon Count Otto von Seefeld recalls a love romance which attracted much attention nearly two decades ago, says the Berlin correspondent of the Evening Standard. Seventeen years have elapsed since Baron Otto von Seefeld, then a lieutenant in one of the crack regiments of Guards in the Bavarian Army, eloped with Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, the elder daughter of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Princess Elizabeth's mother was, before her marriage, Archduchess Gisela of Austria, the daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, so that the aged monarch is Princess Elizabeth's grandfather. Baron von Seefeld was then twenty-two, and the Princess eighteen years of age.

Their elopement took place under extremely romantic conditions. While her parents were absent at the theatre the Princess left the royal residence secretly, and clambered over a high wall surrounding the park, beyond which her lover was awaiting her. The Baron and the Princess dove in a cab to the station, and were beyond the frontier before the flight had been discovered. They fled to Geneva, and from there the Princess wrote to her parents telling them that she would never again part from the Baron.

LIEUTENANT SENTENCED.

Prince Leopold followed her to Geneva, and the wedding took place in Geneva on December 2, 1893. Baron Seefeld had absented himself on that occasion without leave of absence, so that a warrant was issued for his arrest as a deserter. He has since returned to Bavaria, since that time, and in due course he was sentenced by court-martial to be expelled from the army and to be imprisoned if ever he returned to the country.

The Emperor Francis Joseph remained a true and faithful friend to his grand-daughter when her own parents and all her other relatives turned against her. Baron von Seefeld received the rank and title of an Austrian Count, and was admitted to the Austrian army with the rank which he had held in the Bavarian army. The Emperor also set apart from his private purse a substantial income for the young couple.

At frequent periods the Princess was invited, with her husband, to visit the Court of Vienna, and at other times the Emperor occasionally interrupted his own arduous work to send a telegram to the provincial garrison town where Count Seefeld's regiment was stationed, just telling his grand-daughter that she was frequently in his thoughts. After a time the Emperor succeeded in bringing about some sort of a reconciliation between the Countess Seefeld and her parents and other relatives. Count Seefeld has now been raised to the rank of prince, chiefly with the intention of conferring the higher rank and title on his children who have the blood of the Habsburgs and of the Wittelsbachs in their veins.

THE FUTURE OF OIL-CARRYING SHIPPING.

OPENING UP NEW FIELDS.

There is still a certain amount of idle oil-carrying shipping. The ordinary freights of to-day are too low to be remunerative and it is known that during the present year bulk petroleum has been brought from New York to this country for less than 9s. per ton. The only vessels which are making money for independent owners are those running on long-time charters. Most of the idle steamers are British-owned, but some are Pacific Coast traders.

It is thought that this industry will be made prosperous by the opening up of a number of new oilfields in different parts of the world. Eight years ago the marine movement of petroleum was confined to three shipping points—New York and Philadelphia for America, Batoum and Novorossiysk for Russia, and Balikpapan for Borneo. Shortly afterwards we added Port Arthur in the Gulf of Mexico, and, later still, the oil shipping ports of California. In the next few years there ought to be regular shipments of petroleum from Mexico, and it is quite possible that before we get a large output from the fields of this Republic the new territories of the Black Sea Coast, Malkop, Blagoveshchensk, and other districts, will start to send oil to markets west of the Straits of Gibraltar. We may be equally certain (says the Petroleum World) that the opening up of the oilfields of the British Colonies will greatly extend the geography of the world of petroleum production and give employment to the tank steamers of this country.

In the better times of a few years hence owners will reap the benefits of International and Inter-Colonial competition in the business of transport from the shipping ports to oil fuel and service storage installations scattered along the lines of ocean traffic and the many ports near the greatest centres of petroleum consumption. Although no few tank steamers will be wanted for many years, it is unlikely that owners will recognize the advantage of building ocean-going barges of a type which has been found to be so successful by various oil companies, both for the Atlantic and American coastwise trades.

PEARLS FROM COCONUTS.

We quoted, some days ago, a description given by Mr. Du Bois, the American Consul-General in Singapore, of pearls obtained from coconuts. We have since had an opportunity of seeing a very beautiful specimen which is in the possession of Mrs. W. Evans. It is almost pure white, and is heart, or pear shaped. From its form and colour we should say it is an exceptionally good example of the curious gem, which is occasionally mistaken for a mollusc pearl. The number found is remarkably small, relatively to the number of coconuts grown, and millions of nuts might be searched in vain for these freaks of nature, which it seems quite impossible to explain.

—Strait Times.

£10,000 REWARD.

THE SEARCH FOR LOS ANGELES DYNAMITERS.

Stimulated by rewards aggregating \$10,000, the largest in the country's criminal history, hundreds of police and private detectives are searching for the dynamiters of the offices of the Los Angeles Times. Seventeen suspects have been placed in jail.

The latest clue is the finding of an abandoned launch in a marsh near Oakland. It is believed that this launch was used to convey the explosive used by the dynamiters to Los Angeles, and that the arrest of the man who, the other day, hired the launch Pastime, which answers the description of that now found, will lead to the discovery of those responsible for the explosion.

Intimations

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SUBSCRIBERS AND GUESTS are reminded that Reel Practices will be held in the CITY HALL from 5 to 7 P.M. on the following day:

TUESDAY, November the 22nd.

DANCING SHOES MUST BE WORN BY ALL DANCERS.

The Committee desire to draw the attention of members and friends to complaints lodged as to the inconvenience caused by the attendance of children at the Practice Dances, and, in consequence, request that children may not, in future, be brought on these occasions.

P. S. JAMESON,

Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1910. 693

PO SING.

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,
NO. 1, POTTINGER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presents in great variety and at special rates, suitable to all tastes and purses.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [685]

Public Company

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificate with respect to a share numbered 34 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Mr. TANG HIN of Hongkong, has been LOST and should the same not be produced before the 1st proximo, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued to the said Mr. Tang Hin, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [715]

To Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [701]

TO LET.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED,
From April 1st to October 31st, 1911, or longer.

LYREMUN, Barker Road, 134, Peak.
Apply to—
C. G. GOK,
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office,
Queen's Building.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1910. [717]

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.
1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.
GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.
OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
No. 10, DES VREUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Terms stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [69]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [61]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 17th Nov., 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 cwt.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cow.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yek 20

" Roast—Shin 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yek 20

" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa 20

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yek Cheung 20

Bullock's Brains—Know per set 9

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li each 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 50

" Head—Ngau Tau 85

" Heart—Ngau Sam 20

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Kook each 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yek 12

" Tail—Ngau Mei 12

" Liver—Ngau Oon 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

Galves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-kook 1.00

Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwat 22

" Leg—Young Pal 20

" Shoulder—Young Shan 20

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheung 22

" Brains—Chi Kook per set 12

" Feet—Chi Kook 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 25

" Head—Chi Tai 15

" Heart—Chi Sam each 15

" Kidneys—Chi Yek pair 9

" Liver—Chi Pal Kwat 20

" Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwat 20

" Corned—Ham Gai Yek 20

" Leg—Chi Pal 24

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yek 15

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau 50

" Kook 50

" Heart—Young Sam each 9

" Kidneys—Young Yek 9

" Liver—Young Oon 24

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai 22

Seet Beef—Sang Ngau Yek 22

" Mutton—Sang Young Yek 22

Veal—Ngau Chai Yek 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yek Tong 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Gallons, Large, Small—Siu Kai 30

Ducks—Ap 24

Doves—Pan Kai each 18

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan per doz. 24

Fowls, Canton—Kai 24

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 28

Geese—Ngo 28

Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Yek 1.10

" Ngo 1.10

Musk Deer—Wong Kong each 3.00

Hare—To Chai 60

Partridge—Chi Khoo 60

Pheasant—Shan Kai pair \$1.50

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup each 30

" Hollow—Hollow Pak Kup 20

Quail—Um Chai 20

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk dozen 20

Salpoe—Sa Chai each 25

Turkeys, Gock—Fo Kai Kang per doz 60

" Hen 1.30

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sol-ap pair 1.30

Teal, Shanghai, Sol Ap Chai 60

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sol Ap 1.30

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 10

Bream—Bia Yu 17

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 17

Carp—Li Yu 20

Catfish—Chik Yu 21

Godfish—Man Yu 17

Grabs—Hal 17

Gutted Fish—Mak Yu 25

Dab—Sa Mang Yu 12

Dace—Wong Mei Lun 12

Dog Fish—Tio To Sa 9

Kels, Oongor—Hal Man Yu 17

" Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu 17

" Yellow—Wong Sin 28

Frogs—Tien Kai 32

Garoupa—Sek Pan 56

Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu 12

Halibut—Tio Pak 20

Heifish—Cheung Kwan Yu 20

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 16

Loach—Wo Yu 20

Lobsters—Lung Ha 28

Mackerel—Chi Yu 24

Musk Fish—Moi Yu 28

Mullet—Chi Yu 24

Oysters—Sang Hoo 24

Parrotfish—Kai Kong Yu 17

Parch—Tui Loo 16

Pike—Fa Paw Poong 18

Plaice—Pan Yu 18

Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung 28

Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung 28

Prawns—Ming Ha 46

Ray—Pal Fa Sa 20

Rock Fish—Sek Kai Kong 20

Seach—Glam Yu 20

Silur, (Oval), Fresh water—Moi Yu 40

SHEEP—SA YU

Shrimp—Po Yu 21

Shrimp—Ha 26

Enforcements.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland.

OF

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

MARRIAGE.

DONALD-MUIR. — At the Temperance Hotel, Dundee, on the 21st October, 1910, by the Rev. J. A. Graham, Victoria-st., U.P. Church, JAMES W. DONALD, Chief Engineer, China Navigation Company, to BARBARA DAND (Barrie) eldest daughter of James Muir, A.M.I.C.E., late of P.W.D., Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1910.

FOREIGN LOANS—A POLITICAL VIEW.

As sound economists we have often expressed our astonishment at the blindness of the Chinese to the advantages to be derived from the admission of foreign capital in the development of China's vast and as yet untouched resources. Being good Britishers we have always esteemed ourselves as true friends to the Chinese, indeed, we have more than once asserted that China's only honest friend is Great Britain. Believing that our honesty of purpose cannot be doubted, we have been inclined to succor at any opposition to British loans by mere anti-foreign folly. Recent events, when viewed from the standpoint of the Chinese Government, not from that of an economist, justify a great deal of the reluctance of the Chinese to involve their country in an indebtedness which might end in political tutelage. As the case of an individual is, so *mutatis mutandis*, is that of a nation. No nation, any more than any individual, that is in debt, may call itself wholly free. We do not refer to the National Debts of European Powers, for they are of a different character altogether. Mr. R. F. Johnston in his book "Lion and Dragon in Northern China" has exactly expressed the point of view of many thoughtful Chinese, as well as Europeans, when he says "Sir Alfred Lyall truly points out that the European money-market is to Asia 'a most perilous snare,' and that the more an Asiatic Government runs into debt with European financiers, or has permitted the investment of foreign capital within its territory, the more it falls under the stringent, self-interested and inquisitive 'political superintendence of the capitalist state.' We have seen this in Cuba and Porto Rico, where American Capital is so largely invested that the United States Government could not escape from the necessity of 'bossing' these islands, even if she would. We note that Cuba is a 'Republic,' free and independent—that is, in name. For the overwhelming power of the United States overshadows all. This is it should be the case of Cuba,

Egypt fell a prey to European financiers in the time of Ismail, who soon found himself bound hand and foot, and his country helpless in the hands of the British and the French. His successor, Tewfik, saw the French steam away and his country occupied by the just and honest, but uncompromisingly victorious British. His successor, Abbas, has known what it was to be threatened with arrest by British soldiers if he ventured to oppose the will of the greatest of modern pro-consuls, Lord Cromer. The young man was led by the British Consul-General to a window, whence could be seen British soldiers arrayed in serried ranks. "Look!" said Lord Cromer. Abbas looked, and yielded to the imperious will of one who had originally come to Egypt on a simple financial commission. What wonder that thoughtful and patriotic men dread the effects of obligations which are capable of leading to such a dénouement? As we write we learn that the English, French, German and American capitalists have arrived at a common understanding, and that they will in future act in co-operation in the matter of the new Chinese loan. We wonder who will get the lion's share, and how much the dragon will get.

ZINC VERSUS COPPER.

In our issue of Saturday we were the first to publish the news that the Harbour authorities have instituted a remarkable practical test of the comparative value of zinc and copper as materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels. This is a startling innovation. Copper has always been regarded as the only satisfactory metal for the purpose of sheathing ship's bottoms, so as to protect them from corrosion and against barnacles, sea-weed, etc. Experiments with other materials have hitherto failed. Perhaps zinc has never been tried before now. We learn that the eight plates of copper which need renewal in the hull of the steam-tender "Stanley," which is now in dry-dock at Kowloon undergoing her yearly overhaul, are to be replaced with plates of zinc. It will be interesting to observe how zinc compares with copper in resisting the corrosive action of sea water. The zinc is cheaper in the beginning. Is it so in the long run? If it can be shown that it is, the future will see every Government bottom in the harbour sheathed with zinc. Without an extravagant exercise of imagination one may suppose that so important an experiment will not be confined to Hongkong. Vessels in waters of like changes in temperature, etc., will naturally follow the lead of Hongkong. Any experiment that makes for cheapness combined with efficiency is to be viewed with gratification. Our Harbour Authorities are, it is evident, as vigilant in this as they are in other matters.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DURING the week ending 19th November, there were three cases of enteric fever. One death has resulted.

HARMSTON'S Circus brought its tent to a close on Saturday night with a capital programme. The attendance was poor.

A CHINAMAN was awarded 14 days' hard labour and four hours' stocks at the Police Court this morning for larceny of a table. Another man was given four months' hard for the theft of a large piece of rope from the S.S. *Toware*.

THE Chaplain, P.M.S. *Tamara*, desires to acknowledge the receipt of \$45.75, being one-third of the gross receipts from a performance given by the management of Harmston's Circus on the 15th instant in aid of the *Bedford Fund*.

THE ginseng case again occupied the attention of Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon. The hearing was adjourned. In this case it will be remembered that \$14,000 worth of ginseng was stolen from the Yuen Fat Hong at West Point.

CHINESE coal will soon be on the market in Java. The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company at Tientsin, which works the productive mines at Siping, intends to send trial shipments of both coal and coke to that island next year. A representative of the company will arrange matters there this month.

IN the case of the Portuguese youths Cruz and Botelho, who were charged with theft, an application was made to-day that the boys be either dismissed or the charges reduced. Mr. Hallifax said he would discharge them on all but the first count upon which he bound the second and third defendants over in a \$50 personal bond to appear for judgment.

THE C.P.R. Company inform us that their Yokohama office is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, which left Vancouver on the 9th November, reporting all well and that the Captain expects to arrive at Yokohama on the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. The message was despatched from the steamer at midnight on Saturday, when she was 1,631 miles from Japan.

WE are informed by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. the General Managers of the Indian Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., that they have received a telegram from London to the effect that the Board of Directors have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the Preference Shares payable on the 10th November, 1910. The Board of the Company will be closed from the 14th November to 30th November inclusive.

THE Chinese merchants and traders in Dell have started something new in organized mutual help. They have established an association for safeguarding Chinese commercial interests there. The main object is to encourage Chinese enterprise in that quarter, and to offer rewards, bestow distinctions, and give certificates to Chinese who come into prominence in that line. The association helps members in times of difficulty, conducts arbitration proceedings, and keeps the Chinese there in touch with those in China.

Jesuits of Macao.

EXPULSION ENFORCED.

TELEGRAMS FROM LISBON.

At last the expulsion of the Jesuits from Macao has been enforced *de facto*. It had been hoped that the earnest appeals from the Portuguese and Chinese Catholic communities of Macao and Hongkong, and the Portuguese of Shanghai to the Minister for the Colonies in Lisbon would have the effect of the inextinguishable Decree being set aside as far as Macao was concerned, where from long experience it has been found that the professors of the Society of Jesus were of inestimable benefit to the educational and moral needs of the Colony. Alas, the drastic proscription has been proved to be

IMMUTABLE

and the decree has gone forth from the unwilling hands of a thoroughly sympathetic Governor, that the members of the Society of Jesus heretofore conducting the Seminary and College at Macao must be hounded out from the Colony, boasting of the sanctified name of *Cidade do Santo Nome de Deus* like so many malefactors. The good Fathers who had sought the

HOSPITALITY OF THIS BRITISH COLONY, the mandate was conveyed late last night by an emissary of His Lordship the Bishop of Macao, no less a personage than the Private Secretary of His Lordship himself. The reverend gentlemen received the news at the Spanish Procurator. It was not wholly unexpected. It was recited with that Christian resignation and Catholic fortitude that a life long accustomed to austere self-denial and abnegation had accustomed it to all the reverses of fortune. It was a death-bed prayer of the immortal St. Ignatius—the founder of the Society of Jesus—that its members may never be persecuted.

On Saturday morning His Excellency Senhor Eduardo Marques, the Governor of Macao, and His Lordship the Bishop received

REPLIES FROM LISBON.

to their telegraphic despatches regarding the orders at Macao. Both the telegrams called upon the two officials to immediately substitute the priests in the Seminary by secular priests and to give prompt effect to the Decree against all the congregations affiliated to the Society of Jesus. The Decree was accordingly promulgated in an issue of the *Boletim Officiel* the effect of which was that the Jesuit Fathers were prohibited from being in or entering Portuguese territory under penalty of imprisonment.

The congregations affiliated to the Society at Macao are those of the Apostleship of Prayer, the Daughters of Mary, the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the juvenile associations of St. Louis and St. Joseph founded for the most part of present and past pupils of the Seminary of San José. Under the orders emanating from the atheistic Government of the Portuguese Republic, therefore, these associations having for their object the spiritual well-being of their members must also be dispersed.

OTHER RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS, not included under the condemnation of the Society of Jesus, do not, for the present, come under the proscription ban; for the telegrams received from Lisbon on Saturday stated that the operation of the new law affecting them would be held in abeyance pending the receipt of the despatch by post referred to in His Lordship the Bishop's telegram to the Colonial Ministry. So that at the present moment the Salesian Fathers continue to exercise office at Macao, and the Canon and Franciscan Sisters are allowed to carry on the beneficent work of the two Convents for the time being. It is to be trusted that the hardened hearts of the men who now rule the destinies of Portugal in the Portuguese capital will be moved to hearken the prayers of the numerous telegraphic petitions sent forward for the retention of the holy ladies at Macao. The teaching in

THE SEMINARY

will not be suffered to be wholly disorganised. Of course, it has had to be temporarily suspended since Saturday, but we have it on absolutely reliable authority that the secular Fathers, under Bishop Azavedo, are already in possession of the seminary, and that by tomorrow morning the classes will be resumed as usual, with the exception of the English class. With characteristic energy His Lordship has already, through his personal representative, instituted inquiries in Hongkong for a competent English gentleman to fill the gap caused by the Rev. Father Arkwright's departure, and we have every reason to believe that arrangements are practically concluded whereby the services of a Britisher of scholarly attainments have been secured to act as a member of the professional staff in the Seminary. We understand that the gentleman engaged will be leaving for his new sphere of usefulness to-morrow.

THE JESUITS' DESTINATION.

In conversation with the Rector and one of his confidants this morning a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* learnt that the plans of the Jesuit Fathers are already completed as regards their future movements. Their respective destinations will be Cochín in British India and Brazil. The Rev. Fathers Gonçalves, Sebastião, Pereira and Nazareth are going to Brazil, and all others including the three Lay Brothers are allotted to Cochín. Two students will proceed to the Jesuit College at Kurseon—the great centre of learning whence so many erudite scholars have been produced for the collegiate institutions scattered through the length and breadth of British India. At Cochín the Superior General is the Very Rev. Father Gil Var, whose college is known as the High School and to which a seminary is attached. In Belagum the Very Rev. Father José Manuel Gonçalves is the rector in addition to which office he acts also as the R. C. Chaplain to the Military Forces. The staff of the Belagum College is strengthened by the acquisition of an English

professor in the person of the Rev. Father Bramley.

There are now eighty-two Jesuits in custody in Lisbon who were unable to quit the metropolis quick enough after the promulgation of the Decree. Included in that number are two former Hongkong boys, sons of old Portuguese residents in the Colony—Fathers Gonçalves and Souza. Besides these there are a few Chinese priests from Macao who have been successfully initiated in the Jesu Order.

CHINESE MEETING IN HONGKONG.

On Saturday evening an important meeting of Chinese Catholics was held at the Chinese Catholic Union. It was attended by over one hundred members and was presided by Chevalier Francisco Ten-yat. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Tam Laiting, the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution for the despatch of the following telegram:

GOVERNOR, Macao.

"Chinese Catholics here request Your Excellency ask His Government to allow religious orders stay Macao as they are very useful specially Italian Sisters who educate and support so many Chinese orphans." Francisco Ten-yat, President, Meeting.

The telegram was despatched the same evening.

THE GAGE STREET CASE.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, this afternoon the case was continued in which Miss Hazel Lynn is charged by Miss Doris Malows with alleged larceny of three diamonds, valued at \$5,000, the property of the complainant. Mr. Brutton, from the firm of Messrs. Brutton and Hall, appeared for the complainant and Mr. W. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defence.

Mr. Frank Browne, Government Analyst, was called and spoke to examining certain rings which were received by him at 3.15 p.m. on the 31st October. A little sulphate of zinc was found on one of the rings.

Chang-Hing stated he was the house-keeper of No. 2 Gage Street. He remembered the morning of the 26th October, when his mistress sent him to bolt the shutters of her room, which he did. After that he went below. At 4.15 p.m. he received instructions from the wash-maid to go and knock at his mistress' door. When he went up stairs, defendant came out of the room and said "Missus' sleep, you no can see." After that she went back to her own room. Witness closed the door of his mistress' room and went downstairs. He remembered taking a letter to the Police. He informed the Police on the same evening about seeing defendant coming out of the room.

Mr. Shenton—Do you always bolt the windows when your mistress goes to bed?—Yes. Even in the summer time?—Yes.

How long have you worked there?—From the 10th of the Chinese New Year.

Was your mistress there then?—Yes.

Do all the other misses bolt their windows when they go to bed?—Yes.

Does your mistress always sleep in the morning?—No, only sometimes.

The case was further adjourned till to-morrow.

PEKING—AND OTHER PLACES.

A writer in the *Peking Daily News*, dealing with "Social Peking," says:—

The most well-known precept of our great sage, Confucius, is "within the four seas all are brethren." This is a very familiar phrase, so familiar that it is often on our lips, and it is not infrequent that one is inclined to treat it as a truism. We are not absolutely certain as to the four seas which Confucius had in mind, but we take it that, by reason of his familiarity with all the warlike tribes who were about the northern and western frontier and who were called barbarians by his contemporaries and those after them, he meant the world. In more popular English one would therefore change these words into "under the sun." This is a doctrine which is not peculiar to China and her sages, but it has also its independent origin from the mouth of the Great Teacher of the West. It is natural that there should have been some difference in the expression of this great thought by reason of language diversity. It is not surprising, therefore, to find Christ saying that men are all sons of God. This is only another way of saying the same thing, for whatever the language or civilization there may be the great principle that should lie in the actions of human beings is the same all the world over. Men are social creatures and truly they are sons of Heaven, who should regard one another as brethren.

As it is a common doctrine to both hemispheres, it is more than easy for every one to understand it and perhaps to put it into practice. In Peking the international and social intercourse is now a-days, more than at any other time, in a most satisfactory state. From inquiries made amongst those who have been abroad, we are gratified to learn that every one of them, without a single exception, has expressed his high satisfaction of the social conditions that now prevail in this capital. A few years ago we would have found this subject a very difficult one to write upon. But to-day things have changed and apart from the very rare cases of rough treatment of rickshaw coolies on the part of drunken persons, no better friendly relations between the Chinese public and the foreign community could be found in the whole history of Peking. Everywhere one goes one sees smiling faces from the west in the midst of the busy Chinese. It is not possible to say the same when one turns his attention to the treaty-ports like Shanghai, where every foreign face one sees is the steps is stamped with the Chinaman-get-out-of-my-way trade mark.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* comments as follows on the above:—We scarcely think that the writer does Shanghai and the other Treaty Ports justice. Whilst it is true that social relations between Chinese and foreigners are closer in Peking than in the ports, it is far from just to say that every foreign face one sees in the streets is stamped with the Chinaman-get-out-of-my-way trade mark. It never has been so, and it is less so to-day than ever.

THE SHARP STREET AFFAIR.

MURDER CHARGE REDUCED TO MANSLAUGHTER.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, John William Hayes, a gunner's mate on board the U.S.S. *New York*, was indicted on a charge of alleged manslaughter of one Hatture Yamabe, a Japanese female infant, at Sharp Street, Bowington, on the 25th September last. Hon. Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, Esq., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida, appeared for the defendant.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. J. L. Wilson (foreman), E. M. Bishop, N. M. Box, E. J. Figueiredo, O. L. Arcullo, O. I. Ellis and A. F. Eville.

The Attorney-General is opening the case for the Crown stated that the prisoner stood charged with manslaughter of a Japanese female infant at about 8 o'clock on the night of the 25th September last. On that evening, fire broke out at No. 19, Bowington Road, which runs at right angles to Sharp Street. The house at No. 2, Sharp Street was the place where the offence took place. At this point, the Attorney-General stated that a plan would be laid before the jury and then proceeded to detail at some length the exact locality occupied by the various houses which would be mentioned in evidence. There were only three houses which the jury would have to hear in mind and on which the whole case turned. Bowington Road and Sharp Street turned one into the other. One of the houses had a roof which was nearly flat, on which anybody could go across to the house in Sharp Street. The first witness would be Sergeant Grant, who would say that he went into Bowington Road and saw a burning kerosene lamp lying outside the house. Considerable noise was proceeding inside the house and the constable saw smoke issuing from the house. P. G. Orr and P. C. Watt went up the stairs of No. 2 with a view to putting out the fire. Sergeant Grant shortly afterwards heard a noise and turning round the corner of Sharp Street he saw the defendant hanging by his hands on to the support of the verandah. As soon as he saw the Sergeant coming, the defendant pulled himself up and disappeared inside the house. The Sergeant then saw defendant throwing things into the street. The theory of the prosecution was that the defendant went across the flat roof of the house opposite, on which anybody could walk, and thus got into house No. 1. He asked the jury to remember that defendant was a sailor and that he was accustomed to climbing about. The defendant must have changed his mind, for shortly afterwards he got inside No. 2 by means of the verandah, which was common to all the houses. The defendant disappeared inside the house and almost immediately the Sergeant saw a Japanese man rolling down the stairs and on to the street. He saw a lamp at the foot of the staircase and a Japanese child lying dead. It was with its feet against the foot of the stairs. The defendant was again seen throwing things on to the street, including pieces of wood, chairs and pieces of brick. He was seen to re-enter No. 1, and was caught as he was coming down the stairs of No. 1. The staircase was a narrow, wooden one, very steep and precipitous, and it was very difficult for two people to pass side by side. It turned at right angles into the street. The place was occupied by a Japanese dealer in provisions, his wife, a child and an amah. The couple were bathing the child in the bathroom and after they had finished doing so, the father entered his room and went out into the verandah, carrying his child wrapped up in a bath-towel in his arms. As he entered the room, he saw the defendant come through the big open window. Immediately he saw the Japanese, he picked up a lighted glass lamp from a table in the room, laid his hands on the man's shoulder, and pointing towards the stairs said "Go!" He then started to push him forward gently and followed him to the stairs. On coming to the corner of the stairs, defendant pushed him down and threw the lamp at him. The lamp did not hit the man, but struck the wall, but both the father and child were affected somewhat by the burst they sustained from the burning oil. When the man got to the bottom of the staircase, the child was not in his arms. Sergeant Grant picked up the child at the foot of the staircase and he ded it to the father. The child was naked. It must have been naked, because the father said it was wrapped up in a bath towel. The child was taken to Dr. Majima's which was close by, and afterwards to the Government Civil Hospital, where it died shortly after admission. The defendant was throwing things into the street appallingly with great deliberation, as the same time shouting out "How's that for a shot?" The doctor would say that the child was brought to hospital in a dazed condition and died at 9 p.m. There were five wounds on the left side of the head, which the doctor said, might have been caused by broken glass. Death was due to fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain. Although the result of death was due to fracture of the skull, it was necessary that great force should be used to cause the fracture, even in the case of a small child like the deceased. He did not know what defence his friend was going to set up but a great deal had been made at the Police Court of the question of the defendant's mission of the offence. The opinion of the mission was that defendant was not drunk at the time and appeared to be quite calm after his arrest. The Attorney-General proceeded to explain the law on the subject, saying that the law required a man to be liable for a crime whether he was drunk or not. There was no evidence to show that defendant was drunk at the time but even assuming that he was drunk, drunkenness in itself was no excuse for the commission of the offence and did not exempt him from punishment for the perpetration of the crime. As regarded the question of defendant's state of mind, the jury would have every opportunity of satisfying itself on the point. The charge had been reduced from murder to manslaughter, and the latter of it was not involved in what was termed in law *voluntarily*.

If by deliberately pushing a man down the stairs the child's death was brought about, then the defendant was guilty of manslaughter, whatever his intentions might have been. Evidence was called and the case adjourned till to-morrow.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

THE GAMBLING QUESTION.

(Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

The Tartar-General, H.E. Ting Chi, Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwong, has wired to Peking memorializing the Throne for the suppression of gambling throughout the Two Kwong and also impeaching the President of the Provincial Assembly, Liu Ming Han, and others who are strongly opposed to his suggestion.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. Cheng Wan-to has been appointed Admiral of the Yangtze squadron. H.E. Chang Hsuan is appointed by Imperial Edict Commander of the Kiang-nan and Fukow Fleet with H.E. Cheng Wan-to.

AN IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

The British, French, German and American groups of financiers signed an agreement on the 11th inst. The agreement provides for mutual co-operation by the respective groups and participation in the proposed Chinese Government loan.

STATUS OF RETURNED STUDENTS.

It is reported that the Grand Council and the Ministry of Education have decided not to award any substantive official rank to the students returning from abroad this year. Educational degrees only will be awarded hereafter.

REDEMPTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The Grand Council has recommended that H.E. Sheng Kuang Pao be appointed Special Commissioner to negotiate the redemption of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.

PARLIAMENT AGAIN.

It is reported from Peking that Shansi, Honan, Kiangsi, Hupsh, Fokien and other Provincial Assemblies have again elected representatives to proceed to Peking with a petition to the Throne demanding the immediate establishment of a Parliament.

TRAPPED IN A DREDGER.

STOKER'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE IN DOVER HARBOUR.

An extraordinary shipping accident occurred at Dover on the 14th ult., the large Admiralty dredger, *St. Andrew*, turning turtle in the harbour. One of the crew had a terrible experience, being imprisoned in the capsized ship nearly two hours. He could be heard knocking on the inside of the hull for some time.

It was possible to get at him only by cutting through a section of the steel hull. This was done, but the operation occupied a considerable time. The man, Michael Kane, a stoker, was eventually rescued in a state of collapse. The water had risen up to his neck, and he had both legs broken. A few minutes longer and death from suffocation must have followed. He was got out by a companion named Taylor.

The *St. Andrew* dragged her anchors and drove ashore opposite Watford-crescent. With the rising tide she got off, but as she was leaking she was taken to the eastern breakwater. Eleven of the crew landed to obtain a steam pump to keep the water down. Five men were left on board. She was struck by a violent sea and heeled over. Four of the men succeeded in escaping, but Kane was trapped in the stockhold.

Describing his experience, Kane's rescuer said: "We determined to rap on the ship's side with a hammer to see if he could hear. We heard him knock in reply, and we shouted, 'All right, Mike; buck up; we'll be there.' When I got into the stockhold, there was full of water. I found Kane jammed between the wing of the boiler and the ship's side. He was just keeping his head above water. If the tide had been coming in instead of going out he would have been drowned."

CHINA ON VERGE OF CRISIS.

SENATIONAL STATEMENT BY PROFESSOR ROSS.

Professor E. A. Ross, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, who has been making extended journeys through China during the past six months, studying sociological conditions, states China is on the verge of a crisis, and the next few months would show whether there would be a great uprising, perhaps with much bloodshed, or a peaceful revolution.

Professor Ross says there is a strong movement for reform, and the younger element seeking the change is waiting to see what the Prince Regent will do. The reformers consider the attitude of Peking more or less a sham to impress the powers, and there is a disposition to look upon the Manchou officials as obstacles in the way of the eagerly sought reform. It is probable that Yuan Shih-kai will return to Peking, and this would be the means of preventing a rising if the reformers are satisfied that in his hands China would go forward.

Another correspondent writes:—It is my opinion that a great revolution is inevitable in China, to come sooner or later with such force as shall astonish the Western world. Anti-Manchouism is rising. Most of the Chinese officials are anti-Manchu, most of the military are anti-Manchu, most of the officers of the military are anti-Manchu and if the rank-and-file are too ignorant to know just what they are, they would to a man be willing to join forces and fight for the party who pays most. The man in the army of China who would turn traitor against the Government, were a revolution a Manchu movement set properly going, are legion. In Boxerism and anti-Manchouism China has a menace from which only a great upheaval will rid her.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:

Manila, November 21st, 10.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon Pacific Ocean about halfway between the Carolines and the Philippines moving W. or W.N.W.

PLAGUE MEETING IN THE
EWO GODOWN.

SCENE OF DISORDER.

We reproduce the following from the N. C. D. News:

The meeting of Chinese in the Ewo Godown, which was convened for the purpose of explaining the anti-plague measures to the Chinese in the infected district, failed in its purpose, and ended in disorder and tumult.

The Ewo Godown, a spacious building, the ground floor of which had been provided with rows of chairs for the occasion, is in North Soochow Road, between Kansuh and Chekiang Roads, and faces the Creek. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, crowds of Chinese had assembled along the Creek frontage, on Chekiang Road Bridge, and in other adjacent thoroughfares. At the special wish of the prominent Chinese gentry who had promised to be present, no armed police were on duty, though a considerable force of foreign Sikh and Chinese police had been detached from West Hongkong station to preserve order and direct traffic.

Only well dressed and respectable Chinese were admitted to the first instance. Most of the Chinese gentry, and Mr. J. B. A. Macdonald, who was to interpret the Health Officer's speech, arrived early. Among those who occupied the platform and the front benches, were Messrs. Shen Tun-ho, Yu Ya-ching, the Comptroller of the Hongkong Bank, Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Burkill and Co., the leading members of the local gentry, all the editors of the local Chinese Press, and several other prominent members of the native community. When the Chairman of the Council, accompanied by Colonel O. D. Bruce, arrived about 2.10 p.m., it was only with great difficulty that they were able to make their way into the building, the doors of which were closed immediately afterwards to prevent the crowding in of any more Chinese. Dr. Moore, the Acting Health Officer, was admitted a minute or two later.

Mr. Shen Tun-ho began the meeting with a short preliminary speech, in which he said that the Health Officer would proceed forthwith to explain the reasons for the Council's action in respect of Plague prevention, and the methods which would be pursued. He was greeted at first with loud applause, especially in that portion of his speech where he affirmed his personality as one of the principal Ningpo residents, and declared that he himself would arrange for the construction of a Chinese Isolation Hospital outside the Settlement. When Mr. Shen touched upon the Plague prevention measures, and referred to the summary of the proposed speech by the Health Officer, which was the principal object of the meeting, violent protests were raised. Certain of the discontented residents in the infected neighbourhood pressed forward and declaimed in the wildest excitement, which was communicated like wildfire to the rest of the audience. By this time continuous rushes on the police guarding the door had resulted in a number of the mob entering the godown, and cries of "Strike the Ewo Isalan" were raised. The summaries of Dr. Moore's speech were torn up, and either trampled upon or thrown upon the platform.

Both inside and outside the godown presented a curious spectacle. Outside a mob several thousand strong occupied the entire length of the North Soochow Road from Kansuh Road to the Chekiang Road Bridge. Everyone was trying to force his way towards the iron door of the godown, now fast closed, and bolted within. Some Chinese succeeded in clambering on to the window-sills, and clinging to the iron bars, were able to see what was going on inside, and help to swell the tumult. In some cases crowds were gathered round stump-operators who were evidently routing the general discontent by their hostile haranguing. The Foreign, Sikh and Chinese Police struggled manfully to keep a semi-circle around the main entrance clear, but again and again were compelled to give way by the sheer weight of the assembling crowd. If those without the building desired to enter, many of those within appeared to desire to get out, for at intervals the door was thrown open and a regular stampede took place. At these times, before the police could close the doors again their corridors were repeatedly broken and swarms of "uffians" forced their way into the building. To see anything of the attempts made to address the assembled Chinese was impossible. The audience, so densely packed that to force one's way through it was impossible, were standing on the arms and backs of the benches waving their arms, shrieking at the top of their voices, and constantly raising loud and angry cries which were heard and taken up by the mob waiting outside. Attempts were made to break up the benches and when Dr. C. N. Davis, the Assistant Health Officer, entered, matters assumed a very ugly look. Dr. Davis was pulled down by the excited crowd just as he had reached the door and was about to mount the platform. This was the signal for the general break-up of the meeting. One of the leading Chinese gentry wrote to the Health Officer a notice to the effect that the meeting was postponed and suggested another, at a later date, in the Town Hall. Yelling wildly the Chinese stampeded out of the godown, and their reappearance in the street was the signal for more hostile demonstrations outside. The police on duty escorted Mr. Landale, Dr. Moore, and Dr. Davis to their respective vehicles.

DRAUGHTING UP THE MOB.

News of the hostile attitude of the crowd was conveyed to the Central Police Station soon after the meeting opened, and few minutes after it had broken up about thirty Foreign constables, none of whom carried any more deadly arms than their batons, arrived on the scene. They were marched almost to the Chekiang Road Bridge, and then, under the Captain Superintendent's personal direction, formed up abreast right across the road and began to drive the mob westward. Chinese, whether standing on the side-

walk, or sitting on the bus rails were forced to move on, and though at first the crowd offered little opposition, before it had been driven back to Kansuh Road, the police had had to meet several ugly rushes and exit all their strength to hold their own. It should be mentioned here that a small detachment of police under Mr. Springfield was posted close to the Chekiang Road Bridge to prevent the mob there from following the other police in their westward drive. Slowly but surely the latter drove the crowd back, amid a wild uproar. Shouts of "Tan" "long" (strike strike) were heard on all sides, and many of the Chinese in the front, aided by the pressure of the crowd behind, forcibly resisted the Police. Before Kansuh Road was reached batons had to be drawn and freely used. A new danger arose at the corner of this road, where there was a heap of broken granite, ready for road repairs. Many of the crowd jumped on to the heap, seized fragments of stone and began to hurl them at the police. A desperate charge was necessary to dislodge these men from their point of vantage, and at this stage the disturbance appeared about to become extremely serious. Every constable and officer on the scene had to use his hands and feet to the utmost to press back the angry crowd. At Kansuh Road the available force of police was divided, one body following the mob along North Soochow Road while the other pressed back that portion of the crowd that had turned off up Kansuh Road itself. This section of the mob proved most obstinate, but it was eventually dispersed when some fire hose was brought up, coupled on to a convenient hydrant, and directed upon the rioters. The latter bolted at once, and gave no further trouble. Breaking up the mob by driving it westward was a big business. Fortunately it was successful, but there were times when the issue trembled in the balance.

A few minutes later an armed guard of Sikh Constables arrived from the Central Station, and a small force of Europeans and Sikhs with bayonets fixed, marched up via Thibet Road bridge, from Siziz station. Loosely sent a further detachment.

About this time a messenger was dispatched to the S.V.O. headquarters in the Police motor car to ask the Commandant to call out a company of the Volunteers. On arrival at Headquarters he found that news of the disturbance had preceded him, that "A" and "B" Companies were already on their way to Amoy Road, and that the German and Engineer Companies were being mobilized for duty at the Garden Bridge. About 4 p.m. a Maxim gun arrived at Chekiang Road Bridge, and was pointed at the North approach. "B" Company came up a few minutes later, and the police reinforcements from other stations were then withdrawn. Shortly before this Mr. or Fong King, fully armed, arrived on the scene, but finding that there was no immediate call for their services the firemen returned to the station.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The call for the volunteers met with an immediate response and just before four o'clock two Maxim guns were run along the Bund to the far side of the Garden Bridge where they took up a position facing Broadway. The Engineer Company and the German Company also assembled on this side of the bridge and a patrol of this latter Company was sent down Broadway as far as Dant Road to see that this thoroughfare was kept open. The Artillery had in the meantime assembled at the gunshed and prepared for a call, while a third Maxim was brought up to Garden Bridge and the Light Horse rode up from the Rice Club where the squadron had assembled and the mounted section of "A" Company went to the gunshed to act as an escort to the Artillery. The other Companies of the Corps were called out and they immediately took up positions in Hongkong and patrolled the roads which were mainly crowded with Chinese.

One Maxim gun was dispatched to Chekiang Road Bridge and later all the volunteers, stationed on the Garden Bridge were sent off on patrol duty.

The Artillery fell in at the Gunshed between 3.30 and 4 p.m. and harnessed up. At 4.15 they moved off and, escorted by the mounted section of "A" Co., traversed The Bund, Seward, Minghang, Woonung, and Haining Roads to Chekiang Road Bridge, where a short halt was made; after which they proceeded to the Gunshed.

The crowds on North Soochow Road between North-Hong Road and Chekiang Road were again very dense shortly before six o'clock and a foreigner who tried to get through to Chekiang Road Bridge about that time turned back when he came face to face with a big crowd of Chinese, many of whom held hammers and bimbos poles.

ORDER RESTORED.

The Volunteers were dismissed at 8 p.m. Last night everything was quiet again in the region of North Chekiang Road. The North Soochow Road was almost deserted and only a few pedestrians were to be seen in the other streets, except in Kaiting Road where a small crowd was listening eagerly to the remarks of some local orator. The entire West Hongkong district was carefully patrolled until a late hour by several companies of the S. M. Police, but everything pointed to quiet and peace for the night.

THE QUESTION OF THE QUEUES.

CHINESE ATHLETES FIND IT CUMBERSOME.

The Chinese national athletic meeting at Nanking was not allowed to pass without exercising some influence on the vexed question of the queue. On the voyage down from the North the subject came up for discussion among the travelling athletes. The general consensus of opinion was that the queue was a grave handicap, and as a result a number of the competitors cut off their queues before they landed. During the contest the majority of the students tucked their queues into their belts or the tops of their "shen" but often the queue would slip out and trail behind them in the air. One competitor had the misfortune after clearing the bar in the high jump to dislodge it with his queue. He failed to jump the same height at subsequent attempts and appeared the next day minus the queue.

SPORTING.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS.

Saturday afternoon witnessed a plethora of sporting events and the fixtures were in every way successful. Football was in full swing for the first time this season and some good games were seen. Kowloon put up a good game against The Buffs, who won by a small margin. The B.O.C. in their second division match played a good combination game and gave the Police all they wanted on Saturday. Should the former team keep up at this rate, they will most probably come off winners in this competition.

Good matches were also seen in the Cricket line and some excellent scores were put. Those worthy of special notice are: Lieut. Williams, 73 for the Royal Engineers and Departmental Corps; and W. C. D. Turner, 74 runs in the Hongkong Cricket Club match "Married" vs. "Singles."

The results of Saturday's events are as under:—

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

First Division.

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB VS. BUFFS.

This match was played on the Kowloon side and resulted in a win for the Buffs after a hard-fought game. The match was a fast one and the Kowloonites cut out the work for their opponents. They played a good, all-round game and should put up a fight against the Hongkong men when they meet again. The Buffs won by two goals to nil.

ROYAL ENGINEERS VS. H.K.F.C.

The Civilian made a very poor show against the Sappers at Happy Valley on Saturday. The Sappers had things pretty nearly their own way in the second half of play. The first half ended one all but on replay the club's territory seemed to be in danger. Ref. to the conclusion of the game the Engineers added another four goals to their credit, the game thus ending in a win for them by five goals to nil.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Buffs	7	6	1	0	13
R.E.	5	2	2	1	6
R.G.A.	4	2	2	0	5
Naval Yard	4	1	0	3	2
Hongkong	4	0	1	3	1
Kowloon	4	0	1	3	1

SECOND DIVISION.

B.O.C. VS. H.K. POL'CE.

This match was played on the Military Ground at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday. The Boys gave a good account of themselves and won easily by six goals to one.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

C.C.C. VS. R.G.A.

The above teams met on the Craigengower ground and the game resulted in a win for the Antirymen. The scores and analysis follow:—

C.C.C.

L. E. Lammert, c Goodall, b Bagnall 6
R. Pestonji, b Bagnall 10
R. A. Cavalho, b Bagnall 14
E. L. Braga, c Fitzgerald, b Bagnall 9
H. Taylor, b Bagnall 9
J. V. Braga, lbw Goodall 15
J. D. Naria, c and b Bagnall 4
W. H. Vivas, c Barnett, b Paris 7
L. A. Rose, c Brannigan, b Bagnall 4
P. Currie, c Goodall, b Paris 7
H. Rapp, not out 1
Extras 13
Total 99

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bagnall	12	1	40	7
Winckworth	5	2	13	0
Garnett	2	0	9	0
Goodall	4	0	9	0
Paris	1	0	5	2

R.G.A.

Cap. Clapham, c Lammert, b J. V. Braga..... 60	
Lt. Paris, b Lammert..... 10	
Cap. Garnett, b Lammert..... 7	
Lt. Bagnall, b Lammert..... 14	
Lt. Thickacres, b Taylor..... 10	
Br. Swanton, retired..... 4	
Br. Winckworth, not out..... 12	
Gr. Brannigan, b Pestonji..... 8	
Gr. Fitzgerald, c Vivas, b Braga..... 10	
Gr. Goodall, b Braga..... 0	
Gr. Jones, b Pestonji..... 1	
Extras..... 18	

Total

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lammert	10	3	21	3
Pestonji	12	1	47	2
Currie	4	—	12	—
Taylor	3	2	6	1
J. Braga	8	1	0	3

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB VS. ROYAL ENGINEERS AND DEPTS.

The above match resulted as under:—

R.E. AND DEPARTMENTALS.

Lt. Williams, c Weaver, b Curwen 73
Corpl. McGregor, c Brett, b Curwen 35
Capt. Bell, b Curwen 35
Rev. Foster Pegg, not out 12
Capt. Addison, lbw Curwen 0
S. M. Mathews, c Banbury, b Weaver 9
Corpl. Tavenor, not out 16
Corpl. Campion, Corpl. Davison, Stp. Smith and C.M.S. Davies, did not bat 0
Extras 9
Total 227

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cap. Addison 7	0	39	2	—
Rev. Foster Pegg 10	1	38	5	—
Corpl. Tavenor 7	4	5	4	—
Corpl. McGregor 2	0	7	0	—
Corpl. Davison 2	0	12	0	—
Campion 1	1	0	0	—

OTHER CRICKET.

MARRIED VS. SINGLES.

This match came off on the Cricket ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the "Singles" Scores:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. E. Pearce, run out..... 5				
R. Hancock, c Leith, b Claxton..... 6				
A. E. Fowler, c Sharpin, b Leith..... 21				
H. Hancock, b Claxton..... 3				
G. A. Hastings, b Leith..... 26				
Col. Stapole, b Claxton..... 10				
J. W. C. Bonnar, b Sharpin..... 2				
Dr. Atkinson, b Appleford..... 16				
J. O. Saunders, c Aubray, b Sharpin..... 15				
Rogers, b Turner..... 8				
Rowe, b Turner..... 3				
R. F. Long, not out..... 1				
Extras..... 3				
Total..... 119				

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leith..... 12	0	54	2	—
Sharpin..... 5	0	18	2	—
Claxton..... 12	5	18	3	—
Appleford..... 11	2	20	1	—
Turner..... 2	0	6	2	—

SINGLES.

A. O. E. Elborough, c Rogers, b R. Hancock..... 11	
A. A. Claxton, c Atkinson, b R. Hancock..... 14	
A. P. Dashwood, b Saunders..... 44	
Wickham, c Hancock, b Pearce..... 3	
W. O. D. Turner, not out..... 74	
H. D. Sharpin, not out..... 16	
A. Appleford, G. E. Aubrey, J. Jacks, A. O. Leith and B. F. Chapman did not bat.	
Extras..... 12	
Total..... 183	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Hancock..... 11	1	50	2	—
Pearce..... 8	2	33	1	—
Fowler..... 4	0	31	0	—
Saunders..... 4	0	31	1	—
Long..... 2	0	21	0	—

POWER OF THE PALACE
EUNUCHS.WIELDERS OF UNLIMITED INFLUENCE AT
PEKING COURT.

According to a private intelligence from Peking, the Prince Regent is now inclined to listen to the demands of the people to hasten the opening of the National Assembly, says a writer in the *Mainichi Shempo*. But the convoking of such assembly being confounded by many as a signal for the overthrow of the Manchu authority, very strong opposition exists against anything calculated to enhance the power and influence of the real Chinese or anti-Chinese elements, and such opposition, of course, exists among the Court officials and especially among the eunuchs who wield unlimited influence over Court ladies. There are two classes of eunuchs who can be distinguished by their voice. One class has a female tone and is more of a kindred to the fair sex than to their proper kind. The other class consists of those who are perfectly masculine not only in their tone but in every other respect, except their peculiar dress. Those belonging to that class are numerically inferior to the other, but in exercising their influence over the Court ladies they are unrivalled by anybody.

It must also be remembered that in the Peking Court female influence is very strong and sometimes paramount. The Empress Dowager is always a source of great power and authority, and even if she proves to be a quite harmless lady, her surroundings headed by the male-toned eunuch always manage to maintain the power necessary to limit the actions of those who are conducting the actual Government. The Prince Regent is now in a position which makes it necessary for him to consult the will of his late brother's wife, the Empress Dowager.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 10th November, 1910:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese.....	393	333
Chinese.....	157	2,650
Total.....	549	2,983

Events Coming.

Tuesday, 22nd November.
Society Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.
St. Andrew's Ball Practice Dance, City Hall.

Wednesday, 23rd November.
Meeting of Licensing Board 2.15 p.m.

Sunday, 20th November.
Corinthian Yacht Club Opening Cruise.

Wednesday, 30th November.
St. Andrew's Ball.

Saturday, 3rd December.
Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.

To-day's
Advertisement.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Call at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ST. ALBANS,"
Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th December, at Noon.
This new steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1910 [721]

COMMERCIAL.

21st November, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allagars.....	5/
Anglo-Java.....	7 1/2
Anglo-Malaya.....	24/
Balgownie.....	50.75
Batu Tigas.....	95/
Bertams.....	7/
Bukit Kajangs (pp.).....	46/
Carey Uniteds.....	17/6 prem.
Castlefields.....	120/
Chongkat Sordangs.....	38/
Choras (part paid).....	8 prem.
Do. (fully paid).....	5/8
Damansaras.....	150/
Eastern Internationals.....	13/9 prem.
Glenahly.....	5.00
Highlands and Lowlands.....	107/5
Indragiri.....	33/
Kuala Lumpur.....	5/6 prem.
Landrons (fully paid).....	165/
Landrons (ppd.).....	—
Leabrys.....	62/6
Llogla.....	60/9
London Asiatics.....	13/6
London Ventures.....	5/3
Merrima.....	6/
Palmas.....	51/
Pegohs.....	53/
Rubber Trusts.....	17/ prem.
Sandycrofts.....	56
Sapongs.....	77/
Shelfolds.....	140/
Singapore & Johore.....	51/3
Sumatra Pans.....	10/
Sungel Chohs.....	95/
Sungel Kapas.....	33/9
Tangkab.....	33/
Toengale.....	117/6
United Sordangs.....	51/
United Sumatras.....	8/9
United Langkats.....	80/
Duffi.....	12/6
Trochols.....	37/6
Para Rubber.....	63 per lb.

OCTOBER RUBBER RETURNS.

LAUDERDALE.....	3,500 lbs.
F. M. S.....	34,670 lbs.
TANJONG MALIM.....	800 lbs.

SENNET FRERES

are unrivalled in Hongkong for their Wide and Choice Stock of JEWELLERY of every kind, ORNAMENTS, OUT GLASS WARES, &c.

CALL AND SELECT XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

For variety and beauty our stock this year is unsurpassable.
Hongkong Hotel Buildings. [718]

IT PAYS BEST

IN THE LONG RUN TO GO TO

KUHN and KOMOR who have experience and expert knowledge. If you want to buy

CURIOS THAT ARE THE REAL THING

and not shoddy imitations visit KUHN and KOMOR'S STORE,
Hotel Buildings, Hongkong. Established 1867. [719]

The Finest Sherries on the Market.



SHERRY

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,
12, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 135.
Established 17th November, 1867.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 14 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.
"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, via Canada, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various ports of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed "Intermediate") the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

L. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"JANGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, FOKSANG	"JANGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., Noon.
TIENSIN & SWATOW & WENHAIWEI, CHIPSING	"CHIPSING"	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	SATURDAY, 26th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 21 DAYS).

The steamers *Kaitang*, *Namsang* and *Shokung* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA & ILOILO	"KAIPONG"	22nd Nov., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	23rd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	24th Nov., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"CHIHU"	25th Nov., 10 A.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	26th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIHU"	26th Nov., Midday.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANSUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA-TWINSORW STEAMERS and TIENSIN-STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SORW STEAMERS (*Anhai*, *Chienan*, *Lintan*, *Chienan*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

Those steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1910.



HONGKONG PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
KUDI	2550	S. Crosby	MANILA & CEBU	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at 4 P.M.
AFUO	2550	E. Rice	MANILA & CEBU	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,172	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin-passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAKAO (Direct)	"SHIBETORO MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOHOOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	FRIDAY, 25th Nov., at 8 A.M.
TAMSU via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th Nov., at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.

\$73.00 \$55.00 \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON	"KAMO MARU," Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov., at Daylight.
ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"AKI MARU," Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7300	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight.
	"MISHIMA MARU," Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9100	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE

"KAMIKURA MARU," Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7000

SATURDAY, 3rd Dec. From KOBE.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE

"AWA MARU," Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000

TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.

YOKOHAMA

"INABA MARU," Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 1000

TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

"KUMANO MARU," Capt. M. Wackler, Tons 6300

FRIDAY, 25th Nov., Noon.

ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE

"YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Sekio, Tons 5000

THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO

"COLOMBO MARU," Capt. E. Combes, Tons 5300

TUESDAY, 19th November.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YAWATA MARU

"YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Sekio, Tons 5000

TUESDAY, 23rd Nov., at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"KAGA MARU," Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7000

THURSDAY, 24th Nov., at 5 P.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

"HAKATA MARU," Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 7000

WEDNESDAY, 23rd November.

* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MITSUBISHI MARU	9,000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9,000	1st March	1st class Single ... 1550
IVO	7,000	15th "	Return ... 825
HIRANO	9,000	20th "	" 2nd class Single ... 560
TAKO	8,000	21st April	Return ... 540
KAMO	9,000	26th "	" Old Str. 1st class Single ... 750
AKI	7,000	10th May	Return ... 750
MISHIMA	9,000	24th "	" 2nd class Single ... 330
			Return ... 295

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong. RATES OF PASSAGE.

AWA MARU 7,000 28th Feb.

INABA " 7,000 28th March

TAMBA " 7,000 25th April

AWA " 7,000 23rd May

To Pacific Coast Common Points

1st class Single ... 430

To London via New York 1st " ... 430

via St. Lawrence 1st " ... 450

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for

BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 26th

November, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers

and Cargo for the above Ports in connection

with the Company's S.S. *Maldavia*, 10,000 tons,

from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in

which vessel is secured before departure from

Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France

and Tea for London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Colombo into the

Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles

and London, via Genoa for London, &c., will

be conveyed by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in

London on 7th January, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents

and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1910.

HONGKONG-BOSTON-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA

PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDRAPURA" ... TUESDAY, 29th

Nov., 1910.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to a

Overland Common Points in the United

States of America and Canada, and also

for the principal ports in Mexico, and

Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

VIA

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

Steamers Tons Captain On or about

Hollandia 4,410 G. E. Elliot 15th Dec.

Saveric 6,132 F. S. Cowley 17th Jan.

Kumari 6,232 G. B. McGill 9th Feb.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient

inducement offers.

These steamers are specially fitted for the

carriage of Asiatic Stevedore passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings

Hongkong, 9th November 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

For Freight and further information, apply

to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1910.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Guffs

and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's

RUBBER STATE RETURNS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.
Allagar	3,600	8,555	29,017
Alor Pongau	2,628	12,157	
Alma	1,100	4,850	
Anglo Malay	59,162	404,118	
Ayer Kuning	320	400	2,186
Ayer Molek	1,268	11,058	
Ayer Panas	1,580	4,339	
Balagowale	7,65	8,431	81,818
Batak Rabi	1,300	3,835	
Batang	4,113	19,507	
Batu Caves	14,728	104,070	
Batu Tiga	9,603	61,870	
Berang		1,700	7,100
Berang	10,350	83,993	
Bikam	3,145	16,767	
Brief	1,675	5,892	
Bukit Kajang	5,793	5,664	4,458
Bukit Rajah	3,631	10,965	
Bukit Lintang	4,709	4,750	34,770
Bukit Timah	1,422	1,157	5,218
Bukit K. B.	612	1,605	
Carey United	12,350	86,550	
Cawfield	5,047	31,168	
Changkat Sarda	3,142	2,955	29,544
Changkat Salak	2,157	2,374	9,463
Cheng	950	950	
Clancy	15,445	15,126	103,137
Consolidated Malay	2,085	18,020	
Caledonia	26,000	179,237	
Chamur		8,774	
Chersonese	2,185	10,630	
Chota		507	500
Danang	93,900	258,100	
Danang	410	440	
Edinburgh	6,200	6,150	6,150
Federated (Selang.)	91,058	91,148	
F.M.S. Rubber	1,145	411,862	
Gedong	32,000	117,000	
Glenary	2,132	7,074	17,665
Glenahel	4,784	79,403	
Golden Hope	9,180	12,382	
Golconda	18,073	104,126	
Gula Kelampayan	10,700	12,700	32,800
Hai Kee	720	2,593	
Harpenden	12,000	57,930	
Haytor	590	608	2,174
Heawood	1,168	1,354	6,501
High & Lowlands	43,173	37,843	
Inch Kenneth	12,897	112,481	
Indragiri	701	4,401	
Jimbah		100	
Jugra	9,611	60,593	
Jong	21,880	23,850	186,250
Kapar Para	17,008	97,816	
Kamunang	8,004	9,540	17,712
Kempsey	4,000	27,342	
Kepong	4,700	5,757	31,610
Klebang	215	713	
Kota Tinggi	670	570	4,008
Kuala Klang	31,811	16,591	
Kerai	1,417	3,007	11,765
Krian Rob. Est.	3,870	41,007	90,554
Kuala Lumpur	49,216	491,236	
Kuala Selangor	7,002	7,002	
Laba	30,648	10,103	161,160
Lanadon	31,097	28,837	
Ledbury	10,633	81,522	
Linggi	78,000	83,000	669,500
London Asiatic	18,678	112,789	
Malaka Plant	451	782	
Mandala Tekong	470	720	1,474
Merton	2,478	11,072	
New Serendah		733	712
New Singapore	60	220	
North Hamock	7,493	41,018	
Nova Scotia	17,500	83,405	
Padang Jawa		920	910
Palam	3,500	3,000	25,300
Pataling	27,654	234,021	
Pegoh	5,204	5,571	33,991
Pengkalan Dulan	1,166	2,950	
Perak Plant	13,242	98,688	
Port Dickson	1,085	1,150	6,479
Radiola		1,134	8,169
Rimba	1,488	6,818	
Ribu Rubber	6,679	47,846	
Rubana	20,000	100,729	
Ratuani	2,050	2,500	14,104
Ruber Growers Assn.	4,099	3,977	25,130
St. Helena	105	735	
Sengat	6,415	9,200	61,771
Selaba	8,072	49,108	
Sungai Choh	5,553	5,413	
Sungai Kapar	4,656	120,250	
Sundycroft	8,717	67,002	
Seafeld	21,095	135,504	
Selangor	36,218	287,799	
Seremban	35,222	237,000	
Sembawang	663	3,016	
Semawang	8,316	45,008	
Shelford	11,700	69,301	
Spore & Johore	12,664	89,493	
Singapore Para	5,275	5,250	49,575
Strait Rubber	39,500	195,880	
Sungai Salak	4,656	12,415	
Sungai Way		37,851	
Sungai Chumoor	1,680	1,680	
Seaport	879	879	
Tambalak	1,727	3,415	
Tanjong Malim	000	3,450	
Telik Anson	880	1,050	6,769
Tell Ayer	12,146	94,846	
Trafalgar	204	318	2,651
Tremelby	6,200	35,851	
Talping		500	500
Ulu Pandan	450	550	3,311
United Singapore	2,228	12,778	
United Sumatra	4,850	16,848	
Vallambrosa	35,700	194,400	

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—Singapore Free Press.]

DOCK RETURN.

	Nov. 20 at 10 a.m.	Nov. 21 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.21	30.03
Temperature	69	70
Humidity	49	51
Windfall		

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Bank T.T.	Bank T.T.
London	110 1/2	110 1/2
Do demand	110 1/2	110 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	110 1/2	110 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	125 1/2	125 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	45 1/2	45 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	100 1/2	100 1/2
India T.T.	110 1/2	110 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do demand	39 1/2	39 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73 1/2	73 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	70 1/2	70 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2	91 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2	112 1/2

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE FUTURE QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,029,300	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/10 = \$12.45	5 %	\$125 buyers \$126 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$4,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	...	\$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	215	25	Tls. 21,000 Tls. 210,000 Tls. 210,000	Tls. 205,190	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all...	5 %	Tls. 210
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	...	\$125 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$77,587	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	12 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$438,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$126 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	2,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$350 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited...	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$157,743 \$1,577,430 \$1,577,430	Dr. \$3,777	\$2 1/2 for 1905	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$330,000 \$3,300,000 \$3,300,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$21 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$24,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	2 1/2 %	\$114 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	25 25	25 25	\$750,000 \$7,500,000 \$7,500,000	47,527.82	6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = \$3.154	...	\$58
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	21	21	\$2,100,000 \$21,000,000 \$21,000,000	192,994	Final div. of 2/6 per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4/6 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1/6 per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	\$5 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$1,150	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910 A bonus of 5 %	5 % 6 %	\$23 sellers \$14
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$125
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897	...	\$12 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	21	21	\$2,100,000 \$21,000,000 \$21,000,000	41,435	Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 16 buyers Pa. 13
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	21	21	\$1,260,000 \$12,600,000 \$12,600,000	none	First year	...	\$4 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	21	18 1/2	\$3,150,000 \$31,500,000 \$31,500,000	41,435	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5 %	\$67 sellers 30/-
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	21	21	\$10,500,000 \$105,000,000 \$105,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G. \$1.15...	...	\$9 sellers
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$4,500,000 \$4,500,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$9 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$4,500,000 \$4,500,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$53 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$3,300,000 \$33,000,000 \$33,000,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$50 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000	\$23,765	\$2 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.1909	...	Tls. 70
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,570,000 \$55,700,000 \$55,700,000	Tls. 6,285	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 %	Tls. 95
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited...	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,600,000 \$16,000,000 \$16,000,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	Tls. 95
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.10	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845 \$7,518,450 \$7,518,450	\$24,041	8 1/2 for 1907	8 %	\$121 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$6,000,000	\$1,277	\$3 on old shares \$1 1/2 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 %	\$197
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$800,000 \$8,000,000 \$8,000,000	\$27,974	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7 %	\$70
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$61 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	\$269	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$24 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000 \$39,000,000 \$39,000,000	Tls. 61,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$6,250,000 \$6,250,000	\$1,958	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 %	\$29
COTTON MILLS.								
Hwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	Tls. 10,091	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$12,500,000 \$12,500,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	\$41 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 \$7,500,000 \$7,500,000	4, 8, 272	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 51
Loan-koong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 \$8,000,000 \$8,000,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 50
Soy-Quee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 11,172	Tls. 3 1/2 for 1909	17 %	Tls. 150
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,634	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,079,250 \$10,792,500 \$10,792,500	\$268	15 % per share for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$7,200,000 \$7,200,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	...	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$250,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	\$50,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	90 cents
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$1 1/2	\$1 1/2	\$750,000 \$7,500,000 \$7,500,000	\$2,602	80 cents for 1909	10 %	\$77 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$12,500,000 \$12,500,000	\$1,890	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 %	\$17 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$2 1/2	\$2 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$4,290	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$34 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$40,000,000 \$40,000,000	\$5,030	14 per cent. viz. \$2.40 for 1909	12 %	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$11,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end, 28.2.10...	6 %	\$30
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$6,000,000	\$5,516	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$9,176	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	9 %	\$19 sellers
Hongkong Koro Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$6,000,000 \$6,000,000	Tls. 216,682	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5 %	Tls. 1,100
Maatschappij of Mijl. Boica-an Landbouwer- plaatje in Luangai, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 \$25,000,000 \$25,000,000	Tls. 216,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10...	5 1/2 %	\$23 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	\$2,014	None	5 %	\$14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$7,500,000 \$7,500,000	Tls. 21,823	No dividend this year	...	Tls. 10 1/2 b.
Shanghai-Samat a Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 200,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 4,250	First year	...	\$36 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	50	35	660,000 \$6,600,000 \$6,600,000	none	None	...	\$300 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Dr. \$11,096	None	...	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	\$127,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$54 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	\$11,056	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$15 buyers
United Asbestos Orienta Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$242	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10...	5 %	\$11 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,041	85 cents for 1909	5 %	\$11 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co. Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$9,000,000 \$9,000,000	\$2,013	5 % for 1909	...	\$11
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$1,050,000 \$1,050,000	\$782	None	...	\$14 buyers

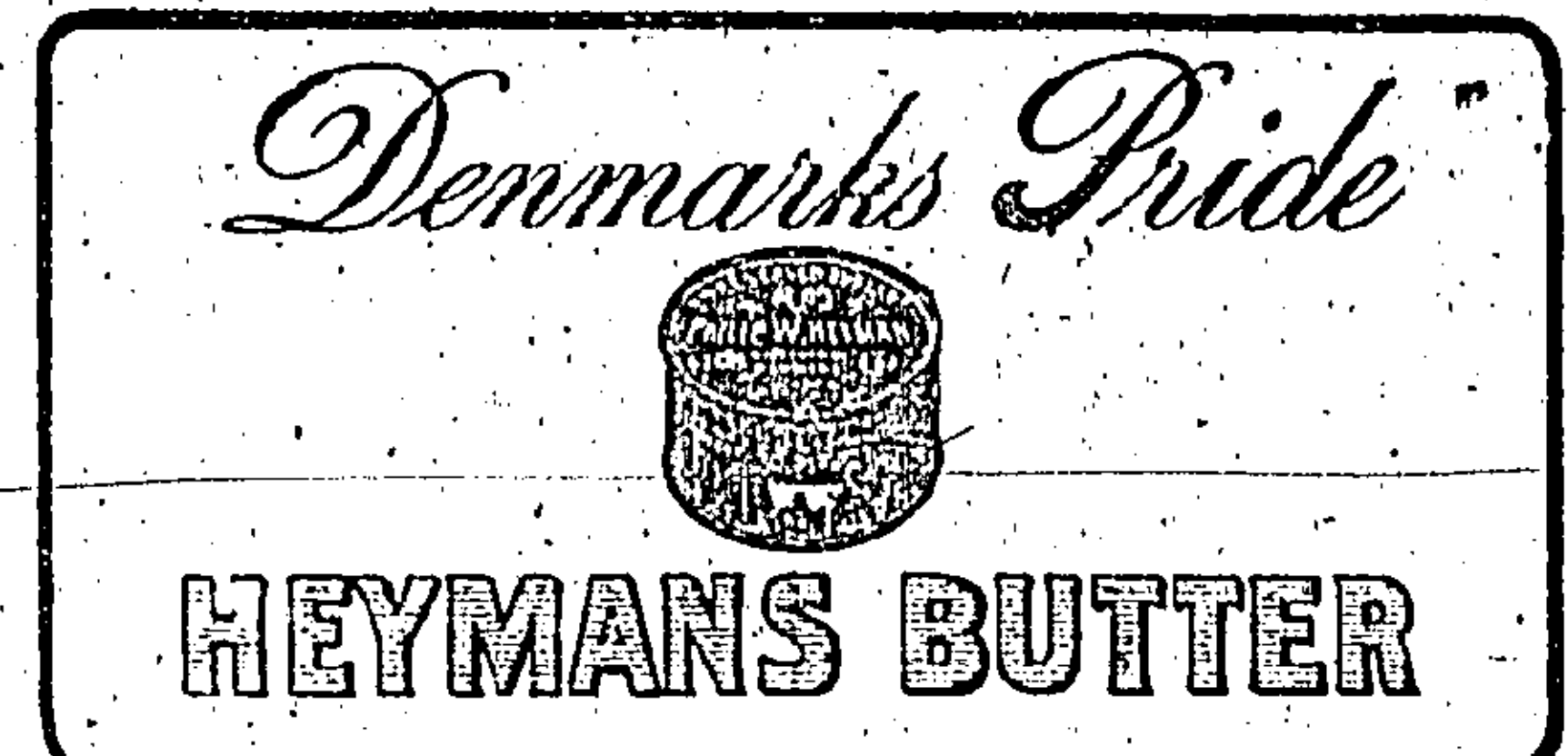
Hotel.

ROLLER SKATING RINK
AT THE
BELLE VIEW HOTEL.SHAUKIWAN ROAD,
Telephone No. 907.DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents; and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
Season Tickets \$1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.
Meals a la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.
A String Band will play every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1910.

[26]

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. ... every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 1.15 p.m., 11.10 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Wanchow, 111 Levee Road.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

In drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"

approved by the French Faculty

of Medicine.

Large Bottles \$0.30

Dosen 3.25

Case 50 Bottles 11.50

" 60 " 13.20

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

GABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The old Shop in Hongkong with this name